

KEYNSHAM
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1906.



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17, WHITELADIES' ROAD,

CLIFTON, BRISTOL,

January, 1907.

To the Keynsham Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1906, dealing with the sanitary history of your district during that period.

Character, Configuration, Geology, and Occupation.—The description of these matters given in the 1894 Report may be taken as practically applicable to the year now under consideration. New houses are constantly in course of erection, chiefly in the parishes of Brislington and Keynsham, although some are from time to time being erected in the more rural parishes, particularly in Saltford and Whitchurch. The general character of the occupations of the inhabitants has practically undergone no change.

Sewerage and Excrement Disposal.

BRISLINGTON.—The sewerage system has continued to work satisfactorily; flushing has been regularly carried out, and the syphons under the brook have been cleansed from time to time. No fresh sewers have been laid this year, those already existing accommodating the new houses completed.

KEYNSHAM.—The whole of the system so far laid has worked well and caused no trouble. A considerable extension of sewerage has been completed this year. A large amount of sewage which entered the Chew at Dragon's Hill has been removed by a new sewer, 1,103 yards in length; and another sewer, 690 yards (laid by a private owner under supervision of your Surveyor), taking the sewage of Charlton Park, which originally drained to cesspools, has been made. These sewers form part of the general scheme of which by far the larger part is now completed; the principal portions yet to be made deal with Albert Road and the few houses lying on the lowest level.

SALTFORD.—No complaint of or trouble from the sewers here existing has arisen during the past year.

WHITCHURCH.—The dry privy system in use in this village has worked satisfactorily, and no complaint has arisen. Whether, as building here progresses, the present system will be found to meet requirements is doubtful.

NEWTON-ST.-LOE.—The sewers laid in this village in 1903 have worked satisfactorily, and no complaint has arisen.

Improvement in the matter of excrement disposal in the smaller villages and more rural parts is of slow growth. Efforts to replace cesspit privies by other and better arrangements, such as dry privies, are continued, and during the past twelve months 2 dry privies and 6 W.C.'s have been constructed.

House Drainage.—Plans for the drainage of all new buildings have to be passed by your Surveyor or Inspector before the drains are constructed. In the more urban parts of Keynsham and Brislington, 54 drains have been inspected and connected with the sewers, and 71 W.C.'s provided in connection with new buildings. In seven cases the drains of new houses situated quite away from sewers have had to be connected to cesspits. In the rural parts 7 drains have been repaired or cleansed, 4 relaid with pipes, 7 trapped or ventilated, 4 new pipe drains have been laid ; and 6 new W.C.'s provided.

Scavenging.—Periodical removal of refuse, under contract, has been continued in Brislington and Keynsham during the past year ; street watering is also carried out here during the summer.

No change in the method of disposal of refuse matter from that of previous years has taken place in the rest of the district.

Water Supply.—During the year 0* new and 6 old houses have been supplied with Company's water ; two samples of water have been submitted to me for analysis, one of which was contaminated with sewage, and one with surface water. Steps were taken to deal with the conditions found, one well being closed.

CHEWTON KEYNSHAM.—The West Glo'ster Company's supply, carried to this village in 1904, has been of great benefit.

KEYNSHAM.—In 1904 there was great complaint that the West Glo'ster Water Company cut off the water for long periods without notice, and that the water was thick. I am not aware that any cause for similar complaint has arisen this year.

WHITCHURCH.—The West Glo'ster supply at this village has again been unsatisfactory. From September 29th to October 17th there was no water obtainable from the standpipes except on one

* This figure does not represent the whole number of new houses in the district supplied this year with Company's water, but only those in the portion of the district to which the building bye-laws do not apply: where the bye-laws are in force water mains exist and all new houses have Company's water,

day, October 6th, and since there has been at times only a partial supply with numerous complaints. Representation of the matter by your Council to the Water Company resulted, just before the end of the year, in a promise from the Company to erect a reservoir for the village to obviate future failures in supply.

The water supplies at Keynsham, Brislington, Corston, Northstoke, Newton-St.-Loe, Saltford, Priston, and Burnett, so far as they are public, continue satisfactory.

Statistics.—Area of District, 21,406 acres.

Population (census 1901), males, 3,860 ; females, 4,409 ; total, 8,269.

Population (estimated to middle of 1906), 8,837.

Inhabited houses (census 1901), 1,778.

Average number of persons per house, 4·6.

The DEATHS (from all causes) registered during the year were 129, compared with 134 in 1905, 134 in 1904, 81 in 1893, 128 in 1902, 114 in 1901, 120 in 1900, 120 in 1899, 122 in 1898, 117 in 1897, 144 in 1896, 132 in 1895, 85 in 1894, and 119 in 1893.

These 129 deaths among the estimated population (8837) give a *Death Rate* of 14·59 per 1000 for the year. Seven deaths of non-residents were registered in your district, and excluding these and adding nine deaths of members of your population occurring in Public Institutions in Bristol, the deaths among your own population are 131, and the *Death Rate* for your own population is 14·82. This rate was 15·01 in 1905, 15·32 in 1904, 9·05 in 1903, 13·78 in 1902, 13·01 in 1901, 14·58 in 1900, 14·37 in 1899, 14·83 in 1898, 14·34 in 1897, 18·09 in 1896, 16·61 in 1895, 11·5 in 1894, 16·19 in 1893, 16·39 in 1892, and 17·82 in 1891.

The Death Rate of 14·82 is slightly below the average for the preceding ten years, viz. : 15·19, and the rate for England and Wales, minus the 218 large towns which is 15·1 for 1906.

The following table gives the average number of deaths from various classes of disease for the ten years, 1896 to 1905 inclusive ; also the average number of persons dying at certain age periods, during the same ten years. Beneath these averages are placed the actual numbers dying from the same causes, and at the same age periods, during 1906 :—

AVERAGE OF TEN YEARS, 1896 TO 1905.	DEATHS FROM					DEATHS			
	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis	Epidemic Disease.	All other causes.	Under 1 year of age.	Under 5 years of age.	Between 5 and 65 years of age	Over 65 years of age.
	17·9	18·1	6·4	7·2	69·6	21·0	28·6	42·2	48·4
1906	14	20	8	6	83	28	36	41	54

From the first half of the above table it will be seen that the only classes in which the deaths are below the average are those from diseases of the Lungs and Epidemic disease. The deaths from Phthisis, which for some years showed a decline, have in the last four years risen above the average, and the number of deaths (8) in 1906 is the same as in 1905 and 1904. Deaths from Heart Disease are slightly above the average. The principal increase, however, is in the deaths from "all other causes," over which your Council has only slight control. The second half of the table shows, as it must when the total number dying is so great, a general excess over the average at all age periods, but specially noticeable under one year of age, this excess is chiefly due to the large number of deaths from premature birth and weakness at the time of birth.

The BIRTHS registered during 1906 were 238, as compared with 223 in 1905, 249 in 1904, 222 in 1903, 221 in 1902, 173 in 1901, 191 in 1900, 222 in 1899, 197 in 1898, 218 in 1897, 228 in 1896, 211 in 1895, 212 in 1894, and 208 in 1893. The *Birth Rate* for the year is 26·93 per 1000 living. This rate was 25·55 in 1905, 28·89 in 1904, 26·09 in 1903, 25·81 in 1902, 20·85 in 1901, 25·32 in 1900, 29·54 in 1899, 26·32 in 1898, 29·23 in 1897, 30·11 in 1896, 28·50 in 1895, 28·73 in 1894, and 28·30 in 1893. The average Birth Rate for the ten years, 1896 to 1905, is 26·77, and the rate for 1906 (26·93) is thus seen to be just up to the average for your district, and just above that for England and Wales, minus the 218 large towns which is 26·3 for 1906.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES caused 6 deaths, viz. :—1 from Measles ; 2 from Whooping Cough ; and 3 from Diarrhœa. These deaths are equivalent to an *Epidemic Disease Rate* of 0·67 per 1000 for the year, which is a low rate, and no death has occurred from any of the notifiable diseases. The average rate for the ten years, 1896 to 1905, is 0·92, so that 0·67 for 1906 is well below the average for your district. It is also only just over half the rate (1·18) for England and Wales, minus the 218 large towns. There has only been one death from Enteric Fever in the past thirteen years ; and the deaths from Diarrhœa (3) are exceptionally few.

INFANT MORTALITY.—28 children died under one year of age, giving a *Rate of Infant Mortality* of 117·64 per 1000 births. This rate was 130·04 in 1905, 116·46 in 1904, 63·06 in 1903, 85·97 in 1902, 104·46 in 1901, 94·23 in 1900, 112·61 in 1899, 76·14 in 1898, 91·74 in 1897, 96·49 in 1896, 94·78 in 1895, 70·75 in 1894, and 91·34 in 1893. The average rate for the ten years, 1896 to 1905, is 97·12, so that the figure for 1906 (117·64) is greatly above the average for your district. It is practically the same as the rate for England and Wales, minus the 218 large towns which is 116. Exactly one half of the 28 deaths were due to premature birth and Diarrhœa.

It is curious how nearly the deaths from all causes have been to the same number during the last three years, viz. : 131 in 1906 and 134 in both 1905 and 1904.

Appended to this Report are the Tables I., III., IV., and V., required by the Local Government Board ; Table II. is not applicable to the district, and is therefore omitted.

This Table II. gives certain information as to areas of known population, such as sub-registration districts for births and deaths. In your district there is only one registration district for the whole area. Of course it would be possible to give the information for each parish, but no good end would be gained, because the populations would be so small (2, 3, or 4 hundred in many cases) that any rates calculated on them would be liable to such great fluctuations as to be useless statistically. The Table is really meant for large districts where separate areas with large populations (often 20, 30, or more thousand) can be dealt with, and where the figures being large, rates calculated on them are not liable to accidental variations. The whole population of the Keynsham district is not one half or one third that of the big town sub-areas, and to further sub-divide statistically would be useless and misleading.

Table I. shows the estimated Populations, Birth rates, Death rates, Infant Mortality rates, Deaths in Public Institutions, Deaths of non-residents, and other information, for the years 1896 to 1905, The averages of above rates, &c., for the ten years 1896 to 1905, are also given.

Table III. shows the number and character of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year, and the number of such cases removed to Hospital.

Table IV. is a Table of deaths from all causes (omitting those of non-residents), classified according to diseases and ages at death.

Table V. is a Table which deals with Infant Mortality under one year, and states the causes of death by weeks and months, up to one year.

Epidemic (Infectious) Diseases :—

The notifications of epidemic disease during the past year have been very few in number, only 32 as compared with 77 in 1905, and 110 in 1904. During the past ten years—1896 to 1905—the notifications have varied very greatly, from year to year, between a maximum of 138 and a minimum of 16, but they have never before fallen quite so low as 32, except on the one occasion when they numbered only 16. The average for the ten years is 77, so that the number of notifiable infectious cases in 1906 is below half the average number. Further, nearly one-third of these notified cases were cases of Erysipelas, so that the year has been exceptionally and remarkably free from infectious fevers, nor has there been anything in the shape of an epidemic of notifiable disease.

CASES NOTIFIED.—Smallpox 0, Cholera 0, Diphtheria 9, Membranous Croup 0, Erysipelas 13, Scarlet Fever 9, Typhus Fever 0, Enteric Fever 1, Relapsing Fever 0, Continued Fever 0, Puerperal Fever 0, Plague 0. Total 32.

SMALLPOX.—No case has been notified, nor has there been any necessity, such as arose during the previous year or two, for instituting special medical inspection of tramps on account of Smallpox in neighbouring districts.

SCARLET FEVER.—The drop in cases of this disease which commenced in 1904 has continued up to the end of 1906. The cases notified in each year being 58 in 1903, 47 in 1904, 40 in 1905, and 9 in 1906. The distribution of the disease during the year was as follows:—During the first quarter two cases occurred, one at Chewton Keynsham and one at Compton Dando; both were removed to the Isolation Hospital. During the second quarter not one case was notified. During the third quarter five cases occurred; of these four were in one family at Keynsham, and the other was in Brislington. During the fourth quarter there were two cases, one at Newton-St.-Loe, which was imported from London and was removed to the Isolation Hospital, and the other at Brislington.

The nine cases are thus seen to have been scattered over the district, to have shown no tendency to spread, and to have affected six families. I have little doubt that the removal of the cases in the first quarter to the Hospital prevented the occurrence of further cases in the villages affected. The type of the disease has remained mild, and there has been no death from this cause.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup :—

In this disease, as in Scarlet Fever, the number of notifications has fallen greatly during 1906, when nine cases only were notified. In this connection it is interesting to compare the number of cases notified during five-yearly periods between 1901 and 1905; these are given below :—

DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS FROM 1891 TO 1905.

Year	No. notified	Total in 5 years
1891	0	} = 3
1892	1	
1893	1	
1894	1	
1895	0	
1896	2	} = 17
1897	1	
1898	3	
1899	5	
1900	6	
1901	81	} = 181
1902	23	
1903	17	
1904	32	
1905	28	

From the above it will be seen that from 1891 to 1895 (and indeed from 1887 to 1895) Diphtheria was practically unknown in your district. During the succeeding five years there was for the first three no marked increase, but during the two latter its occurrence became more frequent, corresponding to the more numerous cases in the County of Somerset. The last five years stand out in marked contrast to the previous ten, showing in every year, but especially in the first of the five, a considerable participation in the general wave of Diphtheria which has prevailed during this period over this part of the country. It was in 1900 that the city of Bristol, probably affected by the neighbouring county, began its period of high Diphtheria prevalence which is now subsiding, and I hope that the drop in cases notified during 1906 in your district to 9, heralds approach to the conditions obtaining before 1900, though it is hardly to be expected that we shall ever revert to such a period of freedom as was enjoyed prior to that year.

The cases in 1906 were distributed over the year and showed no traceable connection with one another, save, of course, where more than one occurred in the same house. They are, indeed, the aftermath from the harvest of cases during the previous five years, and such as are bound to arise among a population through which the Diphtheria organism has spread almost universally.

During the first quarter there were no cases. Three cases occurred in the second quarter, at Brislington, at long intervals, in separate families, and were apparently quite unconnected. One case in the third quarter was notified from Priston, but no Diphtheria was found bacteriologically. Of the five cases in the fourth quarter two were in one family at Keynsham Town, and two others in separate families in the same town, but there was no reason to connect them with one another. The fifth case was at Corston, a young woman who returned there from a neighbouring district in which there were Diphtheria cases. On arrival she had sore throat, and when seen by a Bath doctor was admitted to the Bath Statutory Hospital.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Notified Cases :—

Eight out of the nine notified cases were bacteriologically examined ; no cultures were obtained from the imported case which went to Bath Hospital. The results were :—

Diphtheria found in throat only	...	1
„ „ nose only	...	1
„ „ throat and nose	...	5
No Diphtheria found	... ..	1
		—
		8
		—

Thus of the eight cases examined a positive result was obtained in seven, but in only three of this seven on first examination.

Typhus Fever.—No case.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever.—Only one case of this disease has been notified, that of a man who worked at Dartmouth, coming home at week-ends ; he on one occasion returned ill and was found to be affected with Enteric Fever. The blood in this case gave a positive re-action to Widal's test.

Continued Fever.—No case notified.

Puerperal Fever.—No case notified.

Erysipelas.—Thirteen cases were notified, as compared with 8 in 1905 and 14 in 1904. No special interest or importance attached to any of these cases.

Measles.—On 26th August I received a letter to the effect that Measles was prevalent in Whitchurch village, and that “in most homes the epidemic exists,” and requesting delay in opening the school after the summer holidays. In view of the almost universal prevalence which the disease had already attained, it appeared to me quite immaterial whether the school were opened or not, so far as any effect on checking the disease was concerned, and I replied to that effect, at the same time advising that a list be made of all children attending school with the information whether they have had Measles or not attached, and that on the admission of any new child its name and similar information should be added, and the list kept up to date. Such a list would be of great assistance in any future outbreak in the village. The epidemic ran its course, and probably owing to the warm time of year no deaths occurred.

Beyond the above, I have no knowledge of the prevalence of this disease during the year, except the bare fact that there was one death from it at Brislington during the first quarter.

As this is a non-notifiable disease one is dependent for knowledge of its occurrence largely upon the school authorities. Unfortunately these nearly always wait until the school attendance is largely affected and the disease has got a firm hold before sending any information. I would impress upon these authorities that if any good in checking the disease, and concurrently in preventing a large falling off in school attendance, is to be secured, it is essential *that they should at once communicate the fact of the occurrence of the FIRST case or cases* to the Medical Officer, who may then be able to effect some good ; but when once the disease has obtained such a hold as to seriously interfere with school attendance, it is practically impossible to exercise control, and school closure is not likely to have any influence on the course of the epidemic. As the only reason for advising the District Council to close a school is that it will tend to prevent or check infectious disease, school managers cannot reasonably expect me to advise the Council to order closure when no effect on the course of disease is likely to ensue.

Whooping Cough.—Beyond the fact that two deaths were registered from this cause, one in the first and one in the third quarter, I have no knowledge of prevalence of this disease.

In all notified cases the usual precautions were taken. Inquiries were made at the infected houses and printed instructions stating the precautions necessary to avoid spread of infection, as well as notices requiring disinfection, were sent to the occupiers. Notices were also sent to schools requiring the exclusion of children from infected houses. The absence, bacteriologically, of the Diphtheria bacillus was ascertained before cases were considered free from infection. In all cases, except those of Erysipelas, thorough disinfection was carried out by your Inspector upon the termination of illness.

Influenza.—One death was returned under this head, but I have no knowledge of any special prevalence during the year, although it has been in evidence in the surrounding country.

Diarrhœa—caused three deaths, as compared with 2 in 1905, 6 in 1904, 0 in 1903, one in 1902, and 3 in 1901. These deaths were all of children under one year of age. It is satisfactory that, in spite of the hot dry summer, the number of deaths from infantile Diarrhœa remains so small.

Isolation Hospital.—As mentioned in my last Annual Report the Hospital was opened for Scarlet Fever on the 23rd December, 1905, and two cases were also admitted during the first quarter of 1906 from Chewton Keynsham and Compton Dando. The last case was discharged on 9th April, and the Hospital closed on the 10th. Disinfection of the building, &c., was then carried out, and it remained closed until October, when it was opened by the Warmley District Council (who have a joint right of use) for the reception of Scarlet Fever, of which several cases have been admitted. At the beginning of November a case from Newton-St.-Loe (in your district) was admitted, and discharged on the 29th December. The Hospital remained open under the Warmley Council at the end of the year.

The question of the provision of a proper permanent Hospital in place of the present temporary and insufficient building has been in abeyance during the past year. With regard to Hospital accommodation, I can only repeat what has been said in previous reports, that, in my opinion, a properly-arranged permanent Hospital with accommodation for three diseases, administration block, laundry and disinfecting block, should be provided ; and a sufficient staff permanently employed to enable use to be made of the building at any moment. I have had, this past year, to refuse removal urgently requested by the Medical Attendant, partly on account of the expense of opening the present Hospital, and partly because it is impossible to use the building for more than one disease at a time. The difficulty of finding a site is largely dependent upon the mistaken idea that there is great danger of the spread of disease from a Hospital. Where the Hospital is properly administered,

this danger is practically non-existent, as has been amply proved by experience ; the only disease which might extend from the building to the neighbourhood would be Smallpox ; though even this is doubtful when proper precautions are taken.

Steam Disinfector.—This machine has again proved invaluable ; 375 articles have been dealt with. This is a falling off from the 3,167 in 1904, but there have been only 30 cases in which disinfection was required, and articles capable of being so dealt with are boiled in the domestic copper.

Ambulance.—The new ambulance has been used for the removal of cases of Scarlet Fever both from your own and the Warmley district, and was found very convenient.

Disinfecting Van.—This has been frequently used, and has answered all requirements well.

Bacteriological Examinations.—The total number of specimens examined in 1906 was 67, compared with 200 in 1905, 302 in 1904 (outbreaks of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever), and 88 in 1903. Of these 65 were examinations for Diphtheria and 2 of blood for Enteric Fever.

Of the examinations for Diphtheria 26 were first examinations, the results of which are as follow :—

Diphtheria found in throat only	0	} = 26
„ „ nose only	...	...	1
„ „ throat and nose	...	...	2
Suspicious organisms found in throat only	...	...	2
„ „ „ nose only	...	...	9
„ „ „ throat and nose	...	...	3
No Diphtheria or suspicious organisms found	9	

The frequent implication of the nose in this disease is once more clearly shown by the above results.

The two specimens of blood submitted to Widal's test showed a positive re-action.

General :—

HOUSING OF THE WORKING-CLASSES ACT.—No houses have been reported under this Act during the year. Some amendments of faulty conditions existing in the row of 19 houses, reported in 1905, have been secured.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.—Owing to the illness and subsequent death of the Inspector of Nuisances the inspection of these has greatly suffered. Whitewashing has been carried out. Number on Register 70.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—In much the same condition as in 1905. Number on Register 12.

BAKEHOUSES.—Number 11. Condition fair. No underground bakehouses.

BYE-LAWS AND URBAN POWERS.—No fresh powers obtained this year. Present Bye-Laws work satisfactorily and are enforced.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—This Act has at present only a slight application to the district. The Eyelet factory at Keynsham has been twice inspected, and means of escape in case of fire have been provided to the satisfaction of your Council.

I have considered the Table furnished by the Home Office for report under this Act. Only two lists of out-workers have been received, and both contained only one name, that of the same person. It would be waste of space to print it in extenso, with the small amount of information given above scattered over it.

Surveyor's Report.—From the Report of your Surveyor (page 14) it will be seen that ~~13~~³¹ plans for new buildings in the parishes of Keynsham and Brislington were submitted in 1906, which is greater than the number submitted in 1905. Of these ~~13~~³¹ plans, 71 were approved and 60, or more than half, were disapproved. 59 New buildings were commenced, and 51 finished in 1906. The number of W.C.'s in connection with the new buildings (71) is satisfactory.

The number of contraventions of the Bye-Laws requiring service of written notices, viz., 13, shows a great decrease from the number (24) in 1905.

During the year the usual Quarterly as well as other Reports as to special matters, water analyses, &c., have been made, and my advice has frequently been sought as to matters coming under the notice of your Council.

The past year has not seen any specially remarkable advance in the sanitary conditions of the district, but work upon lines already laid down is being gradually and consistently carried out, with the result that the conditions throughout the district are steadily improving, though there has doubtless been, during the year, some diminution of activity in dealing with general sanitary conditions, owing to the unfortunate illness and death of your Inspector, who for many years served the district well.

The matter which, in my opinion, is the one most requiring early decision is the question of isolation for infectious cases. I trust a solution of the difficulty may be found in 1907.

I wish to express my thanks to my fellow officers, and to the medical men of the district, for the help given me during the past twelvemonth.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. HEAVEN,

L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health, Keynsham Rural Sanitary District.

SURVEYOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1906.



36, CORN STREET,
BRISTOL.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Keynsham Rural
District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

The Report for 1906, with respect to the Contributory places of Keynsham, Whitchurch, and Brislington, is as follows :—

Sewers :—

Existing Sewers in Keynsham and Brislington have worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

New Buildings :—

Particulars relating to New Buildings are hereunder given as follows :—

No. of Buildings for which plans have been deposited and approved	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
No. of Buildings for which plans have been deposited and disapproved	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
No. of Estate Plans approved	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Estate Plans disapproved	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Buildings commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
No. of Buildings completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	51

No. of Drains connected with Sewers inspected and approved	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
No. of Drains connected with Cesspits inspected and approved	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of W.C.'s provided in connection with New Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
No. of E.C.'s and Privies provided in connection with New Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Contraventions of Bye-Laws for which written notice has been served upon the builder	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
No. of Contraventions of Bye-Laws reported to the Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
No. of Contraventions dealt with by the Justices	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Contraventions standing over at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY M. BENNETT,

Surveyor.

22nd January, 1907.

Inspector of Nuisances Report,

For the Year 1906.

Keynsham, Somerset.

	No. of Complaints received during the year ...	...	94
	No. of Houses, Premises, &c., inspected ...	...	117
	No. of Re-visits to see that work has been carried out, or for other reasons ...	...	101
Results of Inspection	No. of Orders issued for Sanitary Amendment of Houses or Premises ...	...	9
	No. of Houses disinfected, or to which disinfectants were supplied ...	...	15
	No. of Infectious cases visited ...	...	15
Sewers	No. of New Sewers laid down by the Authority*	...	Nil
	No. of Sewers cleansed or repaired ...	...	2
House Drains	No. repaired or cleansed ...	...	7
	No. relaid (piped) ...	...	4
	No. trapped or ventilated ...	...	7
	No. of New Pipe Drains laid ...	...	4
	No. of other New Drains laid ...	...	Nil
Privies, Cesspools, and W.C.'s	No. of Privies cleansed and reconstructed ...	...	5
	No. of Cesspools cleansed or reconstructed ...	...	2
	No. of Cesspools closed ...	...	1
	No. of New Privies or Cesspools ...	...	2
	No. of New W.C.'s ...	...	6
	No. of Dry Privies constructed ...	...	2
Water Supply	No. of Samples of Water taken for analysis ...	...	6
	No. of Wells closed ...	...	1
	No. of <i>Old</i> Houses supplied with Company's Water ...	...	6
	No. of New Wells ...	...	Nil
	No. of New Cisterns (soft water) ...	...	Nil
	No. of Wells or Cisterns cleansed or repaired ...	...	Nil
New Houses	No. of New Houses certified as fit for habitation ...	...	Nil
	No. of such Houses supplied with Company's Water ...	...	Nil
	No. of such Houses supplied with Wells or Cisterns ...	...	Nil
	No. of Dairies, &c., inspected ...	...	3
	No. of Bakehouses inspected ...	...	2
	No. of Slaughter-houses inspected ...	...	1
	No. of Factories inspected ...	...	1
	No. of Workshops inspected ...	...	Nil
	Overcrowding (cases of) reported ...	...	Nil
	„ „ abated ...	...	Nil
	No. of Legal Proceedings ...	...	Nil

(Signed) HENRY M. BENNETT.

The Inspector only certifies houses in those parts of the District where Building Bye-laws are in force, but where the Surveyor has no control, so that "nil" does not represent the total number of New Houses occupied during the year; the number of W.C.'s applies to the same area only.

* Refers to that part of district over which the Surveyor has no control.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and previous years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT. WORK-HOUSE.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages					Number	Rate*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
†1896	7430	228	30·11	23	100·87	144	19·02	12	7	...	137	18·09
†1897	7458	218	29·23	20	91·74	117	15·68	20	10	...	107	14·34
1898	7482	197	26·32	15	76·14	122	16·30	20	11	...	111	14·83
1899	7513	222	29·54	25	112·61	120	15·97	15	12	...	108	14·37
1900	7542	191	25·32	18	94·23	120	15·9	14	9	...	110	14·58
1901	8295	173	20·85	18	104·46	114	13·74	15	6	...	108	13·01
**1902	8400	221	25·81	19	85·97	128	14·95	22	10	...	118	13·78
1903	8507	222	26·09	14	63·06	81	9·52	7	4	...	77	9·05
1904	8616	249	28·89	29	116·46	134	15·55	10	2	...	132	15·32
1905	8725	223	25·55	29	130·04	134	15·36	11	3	...	131	15·01
Averages for years 1896-1905	}	214·4	26·77	21·0	97·55	121·4	15·19	14·6	7·4	...	113·9	14·23
1906		238	26·93	28	117·64	129	14·59	14	7	9	131	14·82

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

† Rates worked on population for 53 weeks—7,570.

‡ 500 acres of Brislington Parish, a populous part, added to Bristol City in Nov., 1897. ** Rates worked on a population for 53 weeks—8,561.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—21,406 acres. Total population at all ages (at Census of 1901)—8,269.

Number of inhabited houses, 1,778 and average number of persons per house, 4·6 (at Census of 1901).

TABLE III.Cases of **Infectious Disease** notified during the Year **1906.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.	NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	9	...	1	6	...	2	...	...	...
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas... ..	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	9	...	...	4	3	2	...	...	3*
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	32	...	1	10	3	18	...	...	3

Isolation Hospital—Keynsham Isolation Hospital, in Keynsham Parish.

* To Keynsham Isolation Hospital.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during the Year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH I	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES							TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages 2	Under 1 year 3	1 and under 5 4	5 and under 15 5	15 and under 25 6	25 and under 65 7	65 and up- wards 8	
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever {	Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other con- tinued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	8	..	...	...	2	6	...	...
Other tubercular diseases }	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease }	12	...	...	...	...	6	6	1
Bronchitis	11	6	2	...	...	1	2	1
Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs }	7	1	1	...	...	2	3	3
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases and acci- dents of parturition }	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Heart diseases	20	...	...	...	...	5	15	2
Accidents	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
Suicides	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
All other causes	39	6	2	1	1	6	23	5
All causes	131	28	7	1	4	37	54	14

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I, III, and IV, attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

January, 1907.

JOHN C. HEAVEN, *Medical Officer of Health.*

